USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

Indiana Crop & Weather Report

Released: August 22, 2011
Vol. 61, WC082211

USDA, NASS, Indiana Field Office
1435 Win Hentschel Blvd.
Suite 110
West Lafayette, IN 47906-4151
(765) 494-8371
nass-in@nass.usda.gov

CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 21

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Scattered rains brought limited relief to some areas of the state but crop conditions continued to decline, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Reporters noted that corn is maturing faster than normal in the driest areas and lodging continued to be a problem. The soybean crop still needs additional rainfall as pods are trying to fill. Third cuttings of alfalfa have been fairly light. Mint harvest was underway in the north.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 6.4 **days suitable for field work**. Seventy percent of the **corn** crop is in **dough** compared to 89 percent last year and 77 percent for the 5-year average. By region, 67 percent is in the dough stage in the north, 71 percent in the central region and 77 percent in the south. Twenty-one percent of the corn acreage is in the **dent** stage compared with 58 percent last year and 33 percent for the 5-year average. **Corn condition** is rated 38 percent good to excellent compared with 59 percent last year at this time.

Ninety-five percent of the **soybean** acreage is **blooming** compared with 100 percent last year and 96 percent for the 5-year average. Seventy-four percent of the soybean acreage is **setting pods** compared with 93 percent last year and 83 percent for the 5-year average. By region, 74 percent is setting pods in the north, 73 percent in the central region and 76 percent in the south. **Soybean condition** is rated 45 percent good to excellent compared with 56 percent last year at this time.

Major activities during the week included: Attending field days, applying herbicides and fungicides, attending the state fair, cutting and baling hay, monitoring irrigation systems, mowing roadsides and taking care of livestock.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 20 percent good to excellent compared with 37 percent last year. The **third cutting** of **alfalfa hay** is 61 percent complete compared with 79 percent last year and 63 percent for the 5-year average. Some producers have begun feeding hay. **Livestock** deaths have been reported due to heat stress.

CROP PROGRESS

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg.
	Percent			
Corn in Dough	70	48	89	77
Corn in Dent	21	6	58	33
Soybeans Blooming	95	90	100	96
Soybeans Setting Pods	74	59	93	83
Alfalfa, Third Cutting	61	41	79	63

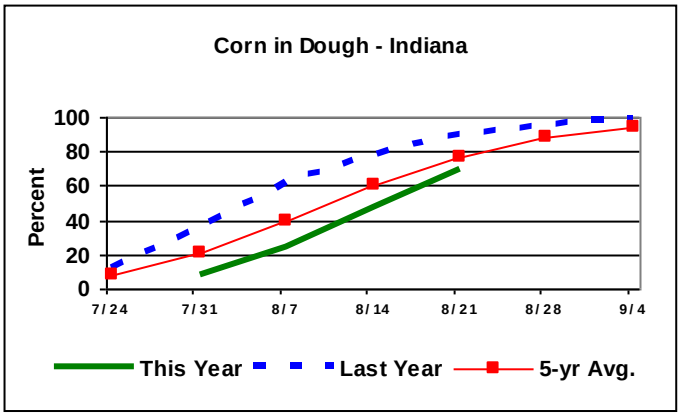
CROP CONDITION

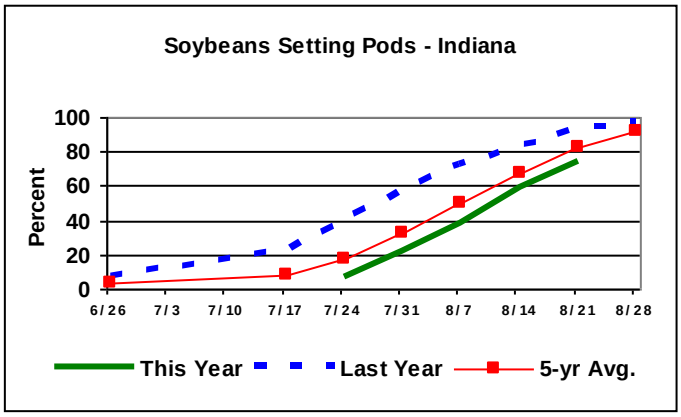
Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel-lent
	Percent				
Corn	8	17	37	31	7
Soybean	6	13	36	38	7
Pasture	12	29	39	18	2

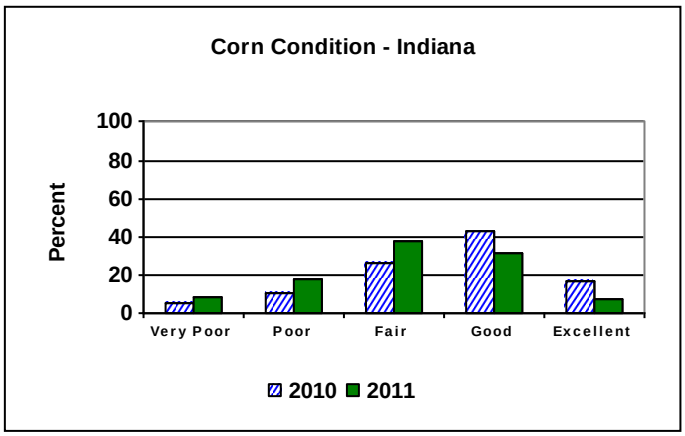
SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK

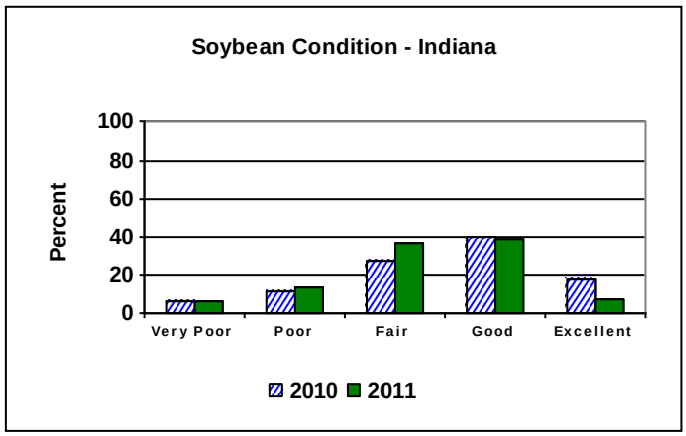
Soil Moisture	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
	Percent		
Topsoil			
Very Short	19	17	19
Short	42	40	41
Adequate	39	42	38
Surplus	0	1	2
Subsoil			
Very Short	16	15	12
Short	44	42	37
Adequate	40	43	50
Surplus	0	0	1
Days Suitable	6.4	5.7	6.5

CONTACT INFORMATION
--Greg Preston, Director
--Kif Hurlbut, Agricultural Statistician
E-mail Address: nass-in@nass.usda.gov
http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Indiana/









Other Agricultural Comments And News

Rootworms Show Resistance to Bt Corn in Midwestern Fields

Written Tuesday, August 16, 2011 and appears in the August 18, 2011 issue of AG Answers. Article can be found online at:

http://www.agriculture.purdue.edu/agcomm/aganswers/story.asp?storyID=6416

Isolated findings of resistant rootworms in Iowa emphasize that planting a refuge is more critical than ever for maintaining the durability of Bt corn, a Purdue Extension entomologist says.

Bt corn does not kill all larva that feed upon it, and very slight feeding damage from corn rootworm is typical, said Christian Krupke. But after researchers at Iowa State University were alerted to high levels of feeding damage in some fields, they began to test Bt corn hybrids that expressed the Cry3B1 toxin. They found that rootworms from those fields were able to survive exposure in the lab.

"This is not a cause for alarm for Indiana producers, and it was something that we suspected would occur eventually," Krupke said. "Producers should keep doing what they are doing for now as the vast majority of Bt continues to perform well for producers. This is more of a warning to be vigilant"

Currently, other Bt toxins appear to be effective against the pest.

He said growers in areas with histories of high rootworm pressure should scout fields in early to mid-July to look for lodged corn and adults, which are gold and black beetles. Farmers seeing anything unusual should dig up the plants and look for root damage. By August or later, roots can regrow and disguise damage.

If farmers see widespread damage, they should contact their seed representatives to determine if their corn was supposed to be protected by the Bt technology.

"Producers should only be more concerned if there is considerably more damage than usual," Krupke said. "Also, it's worth a second look to ensure they aren't looking at refuge plants instead of the hybrid."

Growers who think they have a potential problem should report it to their Purdue Extension county educators. All farmers should follow best management practices when using any hybrid varieties targeting pests.

(continued on page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week Ending Sunday, August 21, 2011

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
								April 1, 2011 through August 21, 2011				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg 4 in Soil	Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Chalmers_5W	86	52	71	-2	0.42	2		27.13	+9.20	59	2361	+8
Francesville	85	52	71	+1	0.44	1		25.40	+7.49	61	2351	+181
Valparaiso_AP_I	86	55	70	-1	0.41	2		22.88	+4.32	60	2389	+245
Wanatah	87	49	67	-3	0.32	2	78	27.17	+9.06	75	2118	+66
Winamac	91	55	71	+2	0.70	3	81	27.49	+9.58	74	2294	+124
North Central (2)												
Plymouth	87	55	70	-3	0.08	1		25.11	+6.92	66	2340	+69
South_Bend	88	56	71	+1	0.39	1		23.88	+6.44	68	2459	+326
Young_America	85	51	70	-2	0.45	1		24.30	+7.20	51	2434	+207
Northeast (3)												
Fort_Wayne	89	55	72	+1	0.15	2		20.38	+4.21	63	2662	+434
Kendallville	86	55	70	+0	0.39	3		25.23	+8.49	85	2358	+263
West Central (4)												
Greencastle	86	53	70	-4	0.02	1		25.08	+4.76	60	2439	-68
Perrysville	90	50	72	+1	0.05	1	82	20.11	+0.77	52	2680	+337
Spencer_Ag	91	57	73	+1	0.02	1		24.23	+3.41	54	2702	+338
Terre_Haute_AFB	90	53	73	+0	0.03	2		23.61	+4.27	60	2847	+349
W_Lafayette_6NW	89	50	71	+1	0.43	2	77	27.76	+9.84	59	2556	+336
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	88	59	74	+1	0.04	1		22.13	+3.91	60	2894	+417
Greenfield	89	58	72	+0	0.08	3		26.50	+6.42	69	2688	+317
Indianapolis_AP	91	60	76	+4	0.07	1		19.95	+1.73	57	2993	+516
Indianapolis_SE	89	54	72	-2	0.16	2		26.10	+7.18	62	2619	+159
Tipton_Ag	87	51	70	+0	0.01	1	79	27.90	+9.68	60	2509	+352
East Central (6)												
Farmland	87	54	71	+1	0.27	1	81	22.52	+4.81	67	2529	+424
New_Castle	86	53	70	-2	0.23	1		29.35	+9.98	58	2448	+294
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	93	60	77	+1	0.02	1		33.47	+14.99	51	3284	+404
Freelandville	92	59	74	+1	0.09	2		24.19	+4.94	49	2969	+389
Shoals_8S	91	53	71	-3	0.02	1		30.76	+9.87	49	2787	+295
Stendal	89	59	74	-2	0.00	0		39.15	+18.52	51	3010	+299
Vincennes_5NE	92	56	75	+2	0.65	2	79	32.77	+13.52	53	3034	+454
South Central (8)												
Leavenworth	91	59	73	+0	0.26	3		32.30	+10.91	66	2987	+504
Oolitic	90	55	72	-2	0.06	3	78	34.83	+14.73	61	2664	+281
Tell_City	90	62	75	-2	0.54	3		32.93	+11.85	53	3119	+368
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	90	57	73	+2	0.05	1		26.55	+7.05	60	2780	+519
Greensburg	88	57	72	+2	0.10	2		29.91	+10.36	57	2867	+553
Seymour	88	56	71	-2	0.03	1		29.38	+10.04	51	2678	+291

DFN = Departure From Normal.
GDD = Growing Degree Days.
Precipitation (Rainfall or melted snow/ice) in inches.
Precipitation Days = Days with precip of .01 inch or more.
Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

For more weather information, visit www.awis.com or call 1-888-798-9955.

The most important thing corn growers can do this season and in the future is follow refuge guidelines, Krupke said. Refuges develop a population of susceptible adults and allow mating between those and any potentially resistant beetles that emerge from Bt plants. Compliance with refuge recommendations has declined in recent years.

"The refuge is crucial as the Bt hybrids do not kill all larva; some will inevitably become adults. We don't want those survivors to mate with one another and pass on the traits that helped them survive," Krupke said. "By limiting the number of mating adults we have, we can hopefully dilute the genetics of these resistant individuals and prevent the population from becoming resistant."

Rotating with soybeans, and diversity in cropping systems in general can also delay resistance. Fields with continuous Bt corn and high rootworm pressure should be closely monitored, as they provide the greatest pressure for resistance development.

For more information and a link to the Iowa State article, read the Aug. 5 issue of Purdue Pest and Crop Newsletter at http://extension.entm.purdue.edu/pestcrop/

The INDIANA CROP & WEATHER REPORT (USPS 675-770), (ISSN43-817X) is issued weekly April through November by the USDA, NASS Indiana Field Office, 1435 Win Hentschel Blvd, Suite 110, West Lafayette, IN 47906-4151. For information on subscribing, send request to above address. POSTMASTER: Send address change to the USDA, NASS, Indiana Field Office, 1435 Win Hentschel Blvd, Suite 110, West Lafayette, IN 47906-4151.

WEEKLY NEWS REPORT

INDIANA CROP & WEATHER REPORT
USDA, NASS, INDIANA FIELD OFFICE
1435 WIN HENTSHCEL BLVD, STE 110
WEST LAFAYETTE IN 47906-4151

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
USDA
PERMIT NO. G-38